

Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L4 and ((first or second) near aggregat\$4)	0

Database:

US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
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Search:

L5



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Set Name Query
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DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR

<u>L5</u>	L4 and ((first or second) near aggregat\$4)	0	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	(L3 or L1) and (flow near aggregat\$4)	7	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	L2 not L1	40	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	("data collector") same traffic same flow	40	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	("data collecting") same traffic same flow	18	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L8 and L7	0

Database:

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Search:

L9



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<u>L9</u>	L8 and L7	0	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	707/\$.ccls.	34801	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	L6 and ("network traffic")	7	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	L4 and produc\$3	7	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	L4 and ((first or second) near aggregat\$4)	0	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	(L3 or L1) and (flow near aggregat\$4)	7	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	L2 not L1	40	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	("data collector") same traffic same flow	40	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	("data collecting") same traffic same flow	18	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L11 and (first near aggregat\$4)	0

Database:

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Search:

L12



Refine Search

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Set Name **Query**
 side by side

Hit Count **Set Name**
 result set

DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR

<u>L12</u>	L11 and (first near aggregat\$4)	0	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u>	L10 and L7	4	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u>	709/\$.ccls.	44823	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	L8 and L7	0	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	707/\$.ccls.	34801	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	L6 and ("network traffic")	7	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	L4 and produc\$3	7	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	L4 and ((first or second) near aggregat\$4)	0	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	(L3 or L1) and (flow near aggregat\$4)	7	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	L2 not L1	40	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	("data collector") same traffic same flow	40	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	("data collecting") same traffic same flow	18	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L13 and ((first or second) near aggregat\$4)	0

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Search:

L14

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Set Name Query
 side by side

Hit Count Set Name
 result set

DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR

<u>L14</u>	L13 and ((first or second) near aggregat\$4)	0	<u>L14</u>
<u>L13</u>	(L9 or L10 or L11 or L12) and L1	10	<u>L13</u>
<u>L12</u>	709/248.ccls.	658	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u>	709/237.ccls.	547	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u>	709/224.ccls.	4919	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	709/216-219.ccls.	8415	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	L7 and L2	0	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	705/35.ccls.	2077	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	L4 and ((first or second) near aggregat\$4)	1	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	L4 and (aggregat\$4 near flow)	1	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	L3 and L1	3	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	705/\$.ccls.	42047	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	L1 and (aggregat\$4 near flow)	6	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	("data collector") same traffic same flow	40	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY



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1 [Preserving quality of service guarantees in spite of flow aggregation](#)



Jorge Arturo Cobb

February 2002 **IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking (TON)**, Volume 10 Issue 1

Publisher: IEEE Press

Full text available: pdf(238.44 KB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

We investigate how quality of service may be guaranteed to a flow of packets in the presence of flow aggregation. For efficiency, multiple flows, known as the constituent flows, are merged together resulting in a single aggregate flow. After the network node where the aggregation occurs, packet schedulers are aware of the aggregate flow, but are unaware of its constituent flows. In spite of this, we show that quality of service may be guaranteed to the constituent flows, provided the aggregation ...

Keywords: Flow aggregation, quality of service, real-time scheduling

2 [Enhancing Speedup in Network Processing Applications by Exploiting Instruction Reuse with Flow Aggregation](#)



G. Surendra, Subhasis Banerjee, S. K. Nandy

March 2003 **Proceedings of the conference on Design, Automation and Test in Europe - Volume 1 DATE '03**

Publisher: IEEE Computer Society

Full text available: pdf(225.62 KB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [index terms](#)



[Publisher Site](#)

Instruction reuse is a microarchitectural technique that improves the execution time of a program by removing redundant computations at run-time. Although this is the job of an optimizing compiler, they do not succeed many a time due to limited knowledge of run-time data. In this paper we examine instruction reuse of integer ALU and load instructions in network processing applications. Specifically, this paper attempts to answer the following questions: (1) How much of instruction reuse is inher ...

3 [A simple model of real-time flow aggregation](#)



Huirong Fu, Edward W. Knightly

June 2003 **IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking (TON)**, Volume 11 Issue 3

Publisher: IEEE Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(756.48 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

The IETF's Integrated Services (IntServ) architecture together with reservation *aggregation* provide a mechanism to support the quality-of-service demands of real-time flows in a scalable way, i.e., without requiring that each router be signaled with the arrival or departure of each new flow for which it will forward data. However, reserving resources in "bulk" implies that the reservation will not precisely match the true demand. Consequently, if the flows' demanded bandwidth varies rapid ...

Keywords: QoS, admission control, aggregation, diffServ, intServ, model, performance, scalability, simulation

Results 1 - 3 of 3

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